

## QUESTIONS.

We question of the silence vast,  
Of souls that people distant spheres;  
What of their future and their past?  
Have they our sorrows, joys and fears?  
Do the same flowers make glad their sight?  
The same birds sing? On their great seas  
Do ships like ours with canvas white,  
More stately, answering the breeze?

Have they their Christ, their Christmas Day?  
Know they Mahomet? Buddha? One,  
Or all or none, And do they pray?  
And have they wrought as we have done?  
We cannot guess—'tis hard indeed.  
Our own orb's tale of its dim past  
Through centuries untold to read,  
And who its future shall forecast?

We know the hand that holds in check  
The whirling worlds, each in its course,  
And saves the universe from wreck  
And peril—this tremendous Force  
Molds likewise all our little lives—  
The suns and stars do all obey  
His bidding—never planet strives  
To swerve from its appointed way.

The dangerous boon alone to us  
Is given—to those 'twixt ill and well,  
Rebellion or obedience—thus  
To build our heaven or dig our hell.  
But one great thought our strength upholds:  
Nothing shall perish! Though his rod  
Smites sore, His mercy still enfolds  
His own—God's souls are safe with God.  
—Celia Thaxter in March Cottage Mearns.

## BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The case of Wood and Gaskell arrested by the Mexicans in Lower California, has been before the State Department some time, and it is asserted nothing has been left undone by the American consul at La Paz, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State, to see that the prisoners receive the protection they are entitled to. They are accused by the Mexican authorities, of having murdered a fellow American. The Mexicans claim that the body of the murdered man was found and that all the evidence at hand pointed to Wood and Gaskell as the guilty parties. If there has been unreasonable delay or irregularity of procedure, as seems to be claimed in the prisoners' appeal to the Governor of Texas, the fact has not yet been made known at the Department.

In the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Benjamin V. Clark, involving the right of said company to lands embraced within that part of the Crow Indian reservation, released under an agreement of sale, ratified by Congress April 11, 1892, and decided by the Department September 17, 1894, Acting Secretary Muldrow has overruled the motion for a review, filed therein by said company, holding that at the time of the definite location of the road opposite these lands, they were excepted from the grant by reason of the subsisting Indian reservation.

In the case of W. D. Jarret vs. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, involving land in section 11, township 35, south range 22 east, Independence Land District, Kansas, which lies within the limits of the grant to said company, and also within ten miles of the located route of the Kansas & Neosho Valley Railroad, Acting Secretary Muldrow has affirmed the decision of the General Land Office and decides that on the priority grant to the last-named company, its rights took effect on a definite location, to the exclusion of the claim now made by the defendant company herein, and as the grant to the Neosho Valley road has been opened by act of Congress, the land is accordingly awarded to the settlers. A large tract of land in southeastern Kansas will be affected by this decision.

Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is quoted by the Post as insisting that Geronimo must be put to death. "The President," he says, "will probably acquiesce in whatever proposition General Miles makes for disposing of the murderers. His proposition will, doubtless be court-martial, which will not fail to award the death sentence. There is no doubt that the public sentiment of the country demands the death of Geronimo."

Acting Attorney General Jenks has submitted an opinion to the Treasury Department upon the question as to whether foreign vessels are liable to a fine for every passenger transported from one American port to another, when passage is taken first to an immediate foreign port and thence to a domestic port. The case giving rise to the opinion was that of a Canadian vessel which transported passengers from Cleveland, Ohio, to Windsor, Ontario; where the voyage was temporarily broken, but resumed by the same vessel and the passengers carried to Chicago. The Acting Attorney General holds that the vessel having made substantially a continuous voyage from Cleveland to Chicago, is therefore, subject to a penalty of two dollars for each passenger transported.

The Crocker-Wool Works' National Bank of San Francisco, California, has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$1,000,000.

General Drum, Acting Secretary of War, having been authorized by the President to use his discretion in the

treatment of the captured Apaches, has instructed General Miles to remove Geronimo and his band to some secure place of confinement; and while it is not yet known at present where they have been taken, it is surmised that the captives have been removed to Fort Bliss, Texas, or some neighboring post. It was not deemed prudent to allow the Indians to remain at Fort Bowie, as in the event of escape to the adjacent mountains it would be almost impossible to capture them.

Despite the announcement made in the official telegram that Geronimo's surrender was unconditional, the belief is growing at the War Department, based on the chief's well-earned reputation as a strategist, that he has made some conditions with his captors that will at least prevent his trial in Arizona.

In the absence of a more definite understanding on the subject at headquarters, it is tolerably certain that the Indians will be held at some Texas fort, as prisoners of war, until President Cleveland returns and expresses his wishes. It is believed by the officers competent to judge that a civil trial of the captives would be a failure, as no evidence of legal weight could be adduced to bring the murders home to any of these Indians. Little better results would attend the trial by a military commission for the same reason, and it is felt that the only feasible solution of the question of the treatment of Geronimo and his band would be to remove them to a reservation (probably in Florida) where, from the surroundings, escape would be impossible.

NEW YORK, 9.—At a meeting of the Charleston Relief Committee at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, Mr. Clyde of the Clyde Charleston Line, reported that the Captain of the *Delaware*, who was an eye-witness to the scenes of suffering and misery during the first four days of the earthquake at Charleston, described the misery as touching in the extreme. The captain said that but one half of the particulars had been told. General accounts had been published but they did not state the ways in which the people suffered, especially that the earthquake struck at all, the rich and poor alike. People well-to-do, having plenty of stores and supplies on hand, were cut off from their kitchens and cellars by the danger attending the entrance into the dwellings, hence there were delicately nurtured people without food and, half-naked, forced to remain out exposed to the deadly night air. For the four days the *Delaware* lay in the harbor, her captain had his ship full every night, of sufferers. He fed all he could in the daytime. The great need now is money to buy supplies of food.

The tent committee reported that the Acting Secretary of the Navy had notified them that there was a large amount of condemned canvas on hand in the Department, which would be at the disposal of the committee. The mayor of Charleston will be notified at once of this fact.

Mr. V. M. Moore was added to the sub-committee on Charleston sufferers and was made chairman.

Additional subscriptions of \$8,012 were reported, making up a total amount of \$73,703.

Mayor Courtenay of Charleston telegraphs Dr. Andrew Simons, president of the First National Bank of Charleston, who is now in this city, that in order to shelter the homeless people before the cold weather sets in from \$500,000 to \$700,000 are immediately required. The mayor estimates the total damage to property by the earthquake at from five to six millions. The Produce Exchange (Charleston) Fund amounts to \$7,186, the Stock Exchange Fund to \$12,800 and the Cotton Exchange Fund to \$6,492. The fund at Boston amounts to \$20,000; Buffalo \$400 and in other cities lesser amounts.

NEW YORK, 9.—Captain Morrow, of the tugboat *Robert Robinson*, reports a collision with the steamer *City of Alexandria* with the steam dredge at Sandy Hook at 4:25 p.m. during a dense fog. The *City of Alexandria* struck the dredge, which immediately sank. The crew were picked up by the *Robinson*, two of them slightly injured. The damage to the steamer is unknown. It could not be ascertained whether the steamer proceeded on her course to Havana, owing to the fog. The dredge is in a very dangerous position for a large number of steam and sailing craft bound in and for the yacht race.

Sandy Hook, N.J., 9.—The excursion steamer *Empire State*, with about 800 passengers, went ashore in a dense fog at 7:30 o'clock this evening, on Sandy Hook beach, about half way between the life-saving stations numbers one and two. The crews of the stations, together with the steamers and boats, landed all the passengers on the beach in safety. Assistance was at once sent for to carry the passengers to the city, many of whom live out of town. The steamer lies in an easy position.

It is rumored here that another steamer is ashore off Sea Bright. In all, six guns have been heard this evening since 7 o'clock, which were taken for signals of distress, but nothing definite can be learned.

HARTFORD, Conn., 9.—At the State Republican Convention in this city to-day H. C. Lounsbury was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

The Republican State Convention assembled this morning with a full attendance. United States Senator O. H. Platt was chosen presiding officer. Phineas C. Lowther was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. After recess, Thomas Clark was nominated for Comptroller.

The committee on resolutions then reported a platform. It favors a tariff upon the imported productions of foreign labor, fairly and justly adjusted to protect the interests of American workers without adding to their burdens. It condemns the democratic party for its persistent efforts to overthrow the protective system, thereby paralyzing trade; it declares the republican party a friend to the laboring classes; opposes the importation of cheap labor from foreign countries under contract with free labor; the granting of any more land to railroad or other corporations, and the selling of lands to syndicates or alliances; favors the organization of workmen for mutual improvement and benefit, and pledges the party to such legislation as will tend to restore harmony between the employer and employee; it denounces the present National Administration for the indefensible votes of meritorious pension bills and condemns the undignified language in which said votes are expressed; protests against the removal from official places of worthy and disabled Union soldiers to make room for partisan civilians and ex-Confederates; commends the republican Senate for its course upon the coast and fortification bill, and declares that the democratic House was without excuse for refusing to co-operate; favors the maintenance of gold and silver in friendly relations, and the application of the surplus in the Treasury to the reduction of the National debt.

NEW YORK, 9.—There were plenty of disappointed yachtsmen in New York to-night for the second race of the international series had been postponed till Saturday. After sailing in a fresh breeze from the eastward for four hours, and in a light breeze from the same quarter for two hours more, the *Mayflower* and *Galatea*, with an accompanying fleet of nearly 100 vessels, were enveloped in a thick fog ten miles east of Sandy Hook lightship, and were compelled to abandon the race. When the *Mayflower* rounded the "enter mark" 20 miles east of Scotland lightship, at 4 hours, 26 minutes and 22 seconds, the *Galatea* was not in sight from that point. The *Mayflower* had outsailed her on every tack from the start, both carrying the same sail in a breeze that was steady from about east, with occasional rain squalls and a moderately heavy swell from that quarter. The *Mayflower* could not have finished the race in the allotted time of seven hours, even if the weather remained clear.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—A letter to the *Bulletin* from Seoul, Corea, dated Aug. 2nd, states that the deaths from Asiatic cholera from July 15th to the 25th numbered 3,140. Since then from 267 to 497 persons have died daily. Coffins could not be obtained, and the bodies were wrapped in sackcloth. In many places the dogs and vultures had scratched away the light covering of earth and devoured the bodies.

The U. S. steamer *Alert* arrived to-day from Hakodate, Japan.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Matamoras, Mexico, says: "The bad weather has intercepted telegraphic communications up the river, but it is reported that the revolutionists had a skirmish with the Federal troops near Charco, Escondido, and that Mautillo Cruz, with 140 men, is near Reosha. Heavy forces of cavalry from this city have been sent up the river. Yesterday a wagon train hauling goods from the San Miguel terminus of the Matamoras & Monterey Road, to Farmington, was attacked and captured by a revolutionary band and some \$1200 worth of prints and dry goods belonging to Carimagua merchants were carried off."

The *El Mounao*, the revolutionary paper published in Brewsville, Texas, by Martinez, reports a small rising at Crutmas, San Carlos and other points. A sympathizer with the move says that the partisans are now quietly gathering arms, horses and munitions, and within a month a determined move will be made.

HARTFORD, Conn., 9.—At the bicycle tournament here to-day, the one-mile handicap, professional race, was won by F. Wood of England, in 2:33, beating Hendee's record of 2:34, and beating the best time ever made in a race.

SARASOTA, Fla., 9.—Late last night it was decided that a deer hunt should take place to-day, and by daylight half a dozen guides and as many dogs were in readiness for the chase. The chase lasted until near noon and the hunters returned empty handed. The President will probably remain in the wilderness at least a week longer.

DENVER, 8.—An El Paso special to the Associated Press says: Geronimo with thirty-two hostile Apaches, in charge of Captain Lawton, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about their surrender, passed through El Paso at 2 o'clock this morning on their way East to Fort Marion, in Florida, where they will probably be tried by Court-martial.

NIAGARA FALLS, 9.—The closing session of the Brewster Association Convention was enthusiastic. A committee of eleven was appointed to take into consideration the labor question and report measures for the protection of employers and employees. Officers were elected as follows: President, Wm. A. Mills; Vice-Presidents, Henry Claussen, Jr. and Charles G. Stifel; Treasurer, J. Chas. G. Hupfel, and Secretary, Richard Katzmeyer. The next annual meeting will be held in Baltimore the second Wednesday in May.

SANDY HOOK, 10.—The steamboat *Empire State* was assisted off during the night and towed to New York, her

fires having been drawn in order to prevent accident by fire.

The *Galatea* which was anchored during the night outside the Hook was towed up the bay early this morning.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture shows a better yield of spring wheat than was expected a month ago. The improvement is in the northern belt of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. In Nebraska there has been a decline; in Iowa little change. The general average is 84, an increase of four points.

The average yield of the crop also, so far as results of threshing are reported, exceeds eleven bushels, and may reach eleven and one-half per acre. Winter wheat in the Ohio valley gives promise of a better return than was expected at the harvest, and there is some improvement in Missouri and Kansas. In the middle and eastern States the percentages of July are not materially changed. In the south the harvest is disappointing, and rains have injured the product in the shock. Returns indicate an average yield of about 12½ bushels per acre. The entire wheat product will apparently exceed that of last year by 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels. The exact determination of the area harvested and the results of threshing are easily equivalent to a variation of two periods. Corn has declined from 81 in August to 77 in September. The status of the principal states is as follows: Kentucky from 87 in August to 90 in September; Ohio 88 to 89; Indiana 90 to 92; Illinois declines from 77 to 72; Missouri from 75 to 62; Kansas 72 to 62; Nebraska 76 to 68; Iowa 73 to 67. The loss west of Indiana is caused by drought. In the South Atlantic States there has been an improvement on the Gulf coast; a slight improvement in Texas, where the drought has reduced the condition of the present crop. The prospect, with no further decline, is 14 per cent. worse than last year, and indicates over 11 bushels per acre, or nearly 1,000,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, 10.—At the meeting of the Emigration Commission to-day, a letter was read from Lawyer Leonard in regard to the Mormon Elders, tendering bonds of indemnity of well known and thoroughly responsible men for the Mormon emigrants still detained at Ward's Island. The offer was declined and it was decided to send the five Mormons back to Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Captain W. E. Plummer of the steamship *May Hume*, which arrived in port yesterday, reports that while sixteen miles north-west of Point Reyes yesterday, nine distinct shocks of earthquake were felt. The vibrations were from north of east to south of west. They were not felt in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, 10.—Business failures the last seven days, 178, as compared with 190 last week.

PITTSBURGH, 10.—The litigation pending for the last six years between Jacob Rees, of this city, inventor of Basic process and the Bessemer Steel Company, limited, which has prevented the use of the Basic steel process in the United States owing to an injunction obtained by the Bessemer Steel Company, has been decided by the master, who reports that the injunction be dissolved and the bill dismissed at the cost of the Bessemer Steel Company.

WASHINGTON, 10.—General Drum, Acting Secretary of War, has given instructions that Geronimo, Natchez and the other hostiles who surrendered with him, be stopped at San Antonio and kept imprisoned there until a determination is reached as to what course of procedure can be undertaken against him. It is officially known that the surrender was not made without conditions, but what the conditions were, beyond the agreement that they should not be surrendered for trial in Arizona, has not yet been reported. It was in compliance with this condition that Geronimo started with the hostiles for Florida. A determination of the course of procedure will probably be made by the President, but not until the terms of the surrender and all attendant circumstances shall be officially known. With the present knowledge it seems probable that the offenders can neither be tried by military court martial nor by civil authority, but that they may be tried as the Modocs were, by a military commission. This is a tribunal for the institution of which there are many well recognized precedents in our own history; though it is one which has as yet no recognition in statutory law. The atrocities of these prisoners, terrible as they were, are not thought to be such as would bring them within the jurisdiction of a court martial, which is very limited; nor would the civil courts, in the absence of witnesses, meet the requirements of the case, although their guilt is monstrous.

Under the circumstances a military commission, which seems to be an intermediate between a court-martial and the tribunal of Judge Lynch, and which is recognized by leading publicists as a necessity under certain circumstances, is perhaps the only court by which justice could be meted out to these murderers. It would, of course, be composed of military officers and its proceedings be similar in character to those of a court-martial. Little doubt is entertained by those who know the character of the Apaches, that there will be found among them a number who will readily betray Geronimo and other leaders to save their own necks.

NEW YORK, 10.—A Washington spe-

cial says: The Secretary of State, notwithstanding the release of Cutting, will, it is said, insist upon the abrogation of Article 186 of the Mexican penal code, which confers upon Mexican courts jurisdiction under certain circumstances over foreigners for offenses committed outside of Mexican Territory, or at least Bayard will insist upon the renunciation by Mexico of the right to subject American citizens to that code, on the ground that American courts have exclusive criminal jurisdiction over offenses committed within the Territory of the United States by American citizens.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Supervising Architect Bell has granted the request of the Mayor of Charleston that Inspector Spier be permitted to remain another week in Charleston to assist in the work of examining into the condition of the damaged buildings.

CHARLESTON, 10.—The night passed quietly. There were no shocks in the city, and with the appearance of the sun this morning there were renewed signs of activity in the work of removing the debris, and an increased disposition on the part of the people to return to their houses. Mayor Courtenay has sent a telegram expressing his profound thankfulness for the gift of \$5,000 by W. W. Corcoran, of Washington. The rains of yesterday have just begun to effect the shattered walls, several of which fell to-day. Three slight shocks were felt in Summerville yesterday. The Relief Committees are at work distributing both provisions and money, and their chief concern is to prevent the giving of relief to unworthy persons. Two hundred and ninety tents were received to-day from the government of New Jersey. One hundred and seventy-six tents have also been shipped from Ohio.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Hoffman & Co., fancy dry goods importers, 19 Battery St., made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to-day. Liabilities about half a million dollars.

The assets are stated to be nominally the same as the liabilities, and consist of merchandise in stock and \$100,000 in bank account. The assets cannot be ascertained. The assignees are M. Meyer, George H. Frederick, Arnold Stahl and G. Camp, all of this city. The principal creditors are Daniel Meyer, of the London and California Bank, I. Cohen, of this city, and others in New York, Cincinnati and Syracuse, whose names could not be learned. The firm attribute the failure to the general business depression. The immediate cause of their assignment was the inability to pay a draft of \$10,000 presented by E. Cohen. The latter threatened to attach, and to protect the remainder of the creditors the firm made an assignment.

CLEVELAND, 10.—The American Horticultural Society elected officers to-day as follows: President, Parker Earle, Cobden, Illinois; Vice-President, E. M. Hudson, New Orleans, Louisiana; Secretary, W. W. Ragin, Green Castle, Indiana; Treasurer, J. C. Evans, Hart, Missouri.

The nominating committee recommended that the time of the next meeting should be February 28th, 1898, and some point in California the place. It was decided to discuss the location at a future session.

WINNIPEG, 10.—Col. Gilder and his companion Griffith, started for the north pole last night. They will take the steamer *Princess* at Selkirk and proceed to Norway House, and from that point they will ascend the Nelson river and proceed to York Factory. The outfit which the Colonel takes with him weighs a ton and half and consists of hard tack, pemmican and other food, guns, rifles, revolvers and ammunition, scientific instruments, hand organ, baubles for the natives, etc. He also takes two sledges, sixteen feet long and four feet wide. After leaving York Factory, Col. Gilder will take as little as possible with him, because of the difficulty of carrying it along. He relies for sustenance mainly upon game to be secured along his route.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—A man named George Ehms yesterday made an affidavit before a magistrate that he had been offered \$50 by Mrs. Barbara Pressman, widow, to murder a man named Frank G. Glasmyre, and that Wm. Conrad and Wm. M. Gardner had endeavored to persuade him to commit the deed. Mrs. Pressman and Conrad were arrested, and at the hearing to-day the former was held to \$1800 bail for conspiracy to murder, and Conrad in \$800 as an accomplice. Ehms was placed under \$1000 bail as a witness. Warrants have been issued for Gardner's arrest. Ehms states Mrs. Pressman desired to get rid of Glasmyre because he forced his attentions upon her, and his persistent protestations of admiration were distasteful to her.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—In February last Frank Jaynes, general superintendent of the Western Union Co., was subpoenaed to produce before Judge Marquette of the Superior Court certain telegrams which had passed between San Francisco and New York City sent by either of various persons named in the subpoena to any one of the various persons, on each and every day for several successive days covering a period of six months. The superintendent refused to search for or produce the telegrams and was committed for contempt. By a writ of *habeas corpus* and of *certiorari*, the proceedings of the Superior Court have been reviewed and reversed by the Supreme Court and Supt. Jaynes ordered discharged from custody.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, 10.—S. P. Harlan, night telegraph operator for the Union Pacific Railroad at Rock Springs, Wyoming, deserted his office